

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th December 1885.

CONTENTS:

Page.

Page.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The European Powers and the disturbance in the Balkan provinces	...	1539
Annexation policy	...	ib.
The Burmese question	...	ib.
Burmah	...	ib.
Burmah	...	ib.
Burmah	...	ib.
King Theebaw	...	1540
The Burmese question	...	ib.
King Theebaw	...	ib.
King Theebaw	...	ib.
Burmah	...	1541
Annexation of Burmah	...	ib.
Burmese affairs	...	ib.
The annexation question	...	ib.
The Burmese question	...	1542
King Theebaw	...	ib.
Burmah	...	ib.
King Theebaw and the French Government	...	ib.
King Theebaw	...	ib.
Burmese	...	1543
The successor of Theebaw	...	ib.
Burmah	...	ib.
Burmah	...	ib.
Burmah	...	ib.
Burmah	...	ib.
The Burmese question	...	1544

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

Dacoity at Chinsurah	...	ib.
----------------------	-----	-----

(b)—Working of the Courts—

Mr. B. L. Gupta	...	ib.
Sir Alfred Lyall	...	ib.
The Judge of Moinpuri and the Allahabad High Court	...	1545
Mr. Anderson and Baboo Kedarnath Basu	...	ib.
Sir Alfred Lyall and Mr. Laidman's case	...	ib.
The case brought by Mr. Anderson against Baboo Kedar Nath Bose and the Criminal Procedure Code	...	ib.
Sir Alfred Lyall and the Allahabad High Court's decision in Mr. Laidman's case	...	ib.

(c)—Jails—

Nil.

(d)—Education—

Printing of the Sanskrit Text-book for the Entrance Examination by the Syndicate	...	1546
Mahomedan education	...	ib.
Grant of land by a zemindar to the Jagannath College, Dacca	...	ib.
Admission of wicked boys of one school into another	...	ib.
Baboo Brojendra Kumar Guha, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mymensingh	...	1547

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—

Baboo Surendronath Banerji	...	ib.
The Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat	...	ib.
Municipal work on Sundays	...	ib.
Government's compelling municipalities to make useful arrangements	...	ib.

(f)—Questions affecting the land—

Mr. Currie and the Kujang estate of the Dowager Maharani of Burwan	...	1548
--	-----	------

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—

The Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	ib.
----------------------------------	-----	-----

The management of the Southern Division of the Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	1549
The service agreement which is being taken from the officers in the Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	ib.
Complaints regarding the management of the railways under Government	...	ib.
Want of road at Jagtunagur	...	1550

(h)—General—

The re-imposition of the Press Act	...	ib.
The report on native papers	...	ib.
The tours of the officials	...	ib.
The victory of the Conservatives	...	ib.
The removal of the Commissioner's office from Burdwan	...	1551
The increasing national life of Indians	...	ib.
The exchange rates	...	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson	...	ib.
Committee to enquire about the Mussulman religious endowments	...	1552
Sir Alfred Lyall and Mr. Laidman	...	ib.
Mr. Bryce and Rajah Ram Pal Singh	...	ib.
The Durbar at Belvedere	...	ib.
Baboo Bhopal Chundra Basu	...	1553
The loyalty of natives	...	ib.
Distinction of race at Belvedere	...	ib.
The Presidency Magistrateship	...	ib.
Baboo Kalinath Mitra	...	ib.
The tours of Magistrates through the mofussil	...	1554
Race animosity of Englishmen towards Indians	...	ib.
The Liberals and the Parnellites and India	...	ib.
The Coolie Emigration Act	...	ib.
Obtaining of titles and bribery	...	ib.
Government and the zemindars of Arnside	...	1555
Government and deaths from the attacks of wild beasts and diseases	...	ib.
Lord Dufferin and the internal improvement of India	...	ib.
Lord Dufferin's policy	...	ib.
Liberals and Conservatives	...	1557
The Camp of Exercise at Umballa	...	ib.
Post office at Chowgacha	...	ib.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

The Coolie Emigration Act	...	ib.
Kumar Baikanta Nath De	...	ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nepal	...	1558
The Bhopal State	...	ib.
Government and Nepal affairs	...	ib.
Rendition of the Gwalior fort	...	ib.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Distress in Nuddea	...	1559
The condition of Meherpore	...	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund	...	1560
The Countess of Dufferin's Fund	...	ib.
Lady Dufferin's Fund	...	ib.
Medical training of Indian women	...	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

Baboo Beecharam Nandi, Head Master, Balasore Zillah School	...	1561
Steamers on the Chandbally and Bhadruck lines	...	ib.
Emigration	...	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson in Puri	...	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson and the loyalty of Uriyas	...	ib.
The Orissa Commissioner's Office	...	ib.
Burmah	...	1562

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMSE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilasini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahamnadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	
5	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto ...	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	700	21st December 1885.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	18th ditto.
8	"Bangabasi"	Ditto ...	20,000	19th ditto.
9	"Bharatbasi"	Ditto ...	3,000	19th ditto.
10	"Bharat Mihir"	Ditto ...	2,500	17th ditto.
11	"Bheri and Kushadaha"	Ditto ...	.....	18th ditto.
12	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	302	15th ditto.
13	"Charuvarta"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
14	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca ...	450	20th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825	18th ditto.
16	"Gramvarta Prakashika"	Comercolly ...	500	
17	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah; Rajshahye...	200	
18	"Kamala"	Calcutta ...	.....
19	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
20	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore ...	508	
21	"Murshidabad Pratidinhi"	Ditto ...	.....
22	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore ...	.....	19th ditto.
23	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	1,000	21st ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	
25	"Praja Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	20th ditto.
26	"Pratikar"	Berhampore ...	600	11th ditto.
27	"Purva Bangabasi"	Noakholly ...	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakinia, Rungpore ...	205	17th ditto.
29	"Sadharani"	Calcutta ...	812	20th ditto.
30	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	16th ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	21st ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	19th ditto.
33	"Saptahik"	Ditto ...	.....
34	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	
35	"Som Prakash"	Changripotta, 24-Perghs.	1,000	21st ditto.
36	"Sudhapan"	Calcutta ...	.....
37	"Sulabha Samachar"	Ditto ...	3,000	19th ditto.
38	"Surabhi and Pataká"	Ditto ...	700	17th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	7,000	
40	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto ...	200	19th to 22nd December 1885.
41	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	21st and 22nd ditto.
42	"Samachar Chandrika"	Ditto ...	625	17th and 18th ditto.
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika"	Ditto ...	500	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
45	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
47	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	17th December 1885.
48	"Sar Sudhainidhi"	Ditto ...	500	
49	"Uchit Bakti"	Ditto ...	4,500	12th ditto.
50	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jam-Jahan-numa"	Calcutta ...	250	11th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Benar ...	150	
54	"Al Punch" ... ..	.....	.....	12th and 19th November 1885.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Urdu Gude"	Calcutta ...	212	16th to 18th December 1885.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Taraka"	Cuttack ...	.....
58	"Shikshabandhu"	Ditto ...	.....
59	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
60	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack ...	200	12th December 1885.
61	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	116	
62	"Palsore Samvad Vahika"	Ditto ...	205	10th ditto.
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	12th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Al Punch (a newly received comic Urdu paper) gives a cartoon in which Serbia, Bulgaria, and Roumelia are represented as having risen against the Sultan, and England, Russia, France, and Austria are represented as enjoying the scene.

AL PUNCH.

2. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 15th December, says that the British Empire in India should not be extended any more. Too many annexations brought about the sepoy war. The writer thinks that the English should follow the advice of Mr. Bright and should not annex Burmah.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 15th, 1885.

3. The same paper learns from the *Englishman* that Burmah will not be annexed, that King Theebaw will remain a prisoner, and that a Prince of the Burmese Royal family will be set upon the throne. It is of course very well that Burmah will not be annexed. But why is Theebaw to be dethroned? From his conversation with Colonel Sladen it appears that he knew nothing, and that his ministers had misled him. This appears to be true. If he had desired to make war upon the English, he would never have acted in the way he has done. Some say that if King Theebaw is restored to the throne, he will oppress those who have helped the English. The Burmese have not done anything hostile to the Burmese King. The English have occupied their country, and so they are currying favour with the English. This will not certainly make them hateful in the eyes of their King. If the King oppresses them, will there be no way of protecting them?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

4. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 16th December, recommends that the English Government should set up on the Burmese throne Prince Mengoon, who is the lawful heir to it. He is one of those rightful heirs to the Burmese throne whom Theebaw deprived of their rights.

URDU GUIDE,
Dec. 16th, 1885.

5. The *Sahachar*, of the 16th December, desires that Government should not annex Burmah. If Government annexes the country, it will earn disgrace. Theebaw, who used to oppress the people and place obstacles in the way of English trade, has been deposed and sent out of Burmah. Now Government can easily set up a Burmese Prince on the throne. There is no want of such princes. A Burmese Prince is now living at Pondicherry and another at Benares. When the Queen has promised in her proclamation not to annex states, it will be wrong even to think of annexation. Theebaw has been adequately punished for his offence. Arrangements have been made for the well-being of Burmah. If Government does not now set up a Burmese Prince on the throne, the Queen's promise will be broken. Both Liberal and Conservative Ministries are bound to respect the Queen's promise. The writer does not believe that Lord Dufferin will do a wrong act.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 16th, 1885.

6. The *Surabhi* and *Patáka*, of the 17th December, says that it has been decided that Theebaw will no longer remain on the throne. He is being brought to India over the sea. Some say that he will be kept in the Doveton Palace in Madras. The *Indian Mirror* says that the Burmese will be very sorry if Theebaw is kept in that palace, because Mulhar Rao Guicowar was detained and died there. The writer says that Government should not keep Theebaw in that palace if the Burmese are likely to be really sorry at his detention there. Some persons may think it impossible that the Burmese will feel for Theebaw after the rumour spread by the English that the Burmese were very dissatisfied with him. But several circumstances have made the writer

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

disbelieve the rumour. When Theebaw was carried to the ship there was a large gathering of the Burmese. If those people gathered only to see a sight, why did they bow down before the captive king, why did they weep, and why did they curse and pelt the English soldiers? The real fact is that the Burmese are sorry at the capture of Theebaw. It is the public belief that the English Government entered upon the Burmese war for the sake of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company. But it is said that the Viceroy denies this. There must be some reason for the war. But though Government spends the money of Indians, it is not ready to tell them why their money has been spent. The *Englishman* has said that Burmah will not be annexed, but that a feudatory Burmese prince will be set up on the throne. This arrangement is better than annexation. The writer will be exceedingly glad if the *Englishman's* statement prove true. Burmah, which is a poor and uncivilized country, is not capable of bearing the expenses of English administration.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

7. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 17th December, says that the King of Burmah is guilty in various ways in the opinion of the English Government. But still he should have been given an opportunity of clearing himself from the charges brought against him before his downfall. The King has numerous enemies, and these have represented him to be a monster of iniquities. Government should have examined whether the King is really the monster he is represented to be.

BHARAT MIHIR.

8. The same paper says that Burmah has fallen. Its King is now a prisoner in the hands of the English. The English have now got what they were longing for. The merchants are crying for the annexation of the country. But Government is said to have given up the idea of annexation. The ministers hinted at the time of the removal of the King from Mandalay that if the Mengoon Prince were placed on the throne, the Burmese people would be satisfied. General Prendergast and the newspaper correspondents at Mandalay say that the Burmese are glad at the advent of the English. There is no wonder that those who wish with all their heart the downfall of the Burmese Kingdom should speak in this strain. What the ministers have said to Colonel Sladen proves that these statements are not correct. What nation is there on the surface of the earth which desires to sacrifice its independence? However, Government seems to have understood that the Burmese are opposed to the proposal of annexation. The writings of the native papers too have brought the Government to its senses. Government has very often declared that it will not annex other people's territory any more. Now if it annexes Burmah in violation of the pledges given by the Queen-Empress and against the wishes of the people of both India and Burmah it will be lowered in the estimation of the natives. All these considerations have perhaps induced Government to decide upon setting up a Burmese Prince on the throne.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

9. The *Rungpore Dik Prakāsh*, of the 17th December, says that the English have always represented Theebaw as a monster of cruelty. But at the time of conveying Theebaw to the steamer, the people of Mandalay wept bitterly for him, and the people of Rangoon have applied to Government to restore Burmah to King Theebaw. The writer is no longer under the impression that the Burmese have become happy by surrendering themselves into the hands of the English. They have become very sorry that their King has become a suppliant for mercy to the British Government. Will it be well for the English not to show mercy to one who seeks it at their hands?

BHERI,
Dec. 18th, 1885.

10. The *Bheri*, of the 18th December, says that the Burmese have applied to Government for setting Theebaw free, and at the time of conveying him to the steamer

King Theebaw.

the Burmese gave vent to their grief in loud lamentations, and threw brickbats at the English soldiers. The writer learns all this from Englishmen, who again inform the public that the Burmese have been very glad at the success of the English. The writer does not know which of these two contradictory statements is to be believed.

11. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 18th December, says that Burmah should not be annexed; for that will necessitate the appointment of Judges and Magistrates in different parts of the country, and these officers will have to be protected by means of troops. Under such circumstances the administration of Burmah will prove extremely costly, and who is to pay the cost? For this reason the Government should not annex Burmah; but as a matter of fact Burmah will remain under the British rule.

ARYA DARPAN,
Dec. 18th, 1885.

12. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 19th December, says that the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce urges the necessity of immediate annexation of Burmah. The *Pioneer* publishes telegrams from England that the Liberal party advise the annexation, or at least they will approve of what the Viceroy does in this matter. The Viceroy is on the horns of a dilemma. On the one side the merchants, the civilians, and the army are urging the necessity of annexation; on the other, the proclamation of the Queen and the advice of Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone and his own conscience are moving him in a different direction. The writer requests him to place Theebaw's son on the throne, and not to deprive the Burmese people of their independence, for they have done no wrong.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

13. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 19th December, says that King Theebaw had a minister named Tinedah Mengyee at whose advice the King perpetrated all sorts of cruel deeds. The minister is a cruel and a vicious man. Those who urged the English Government to war spoke very strongly against the conduct of the minister. People thought that the first thing the English would do in Burmah would be to punish this monster. But they have been disappointed. The minister is now stopping at Mandalay as the adviser of General Prendergast. This is very suspicious. The special correspondent of the *Times* newspaper has been, it is reported, sent away from Mandalay, perhaps because he could not suppress facts agreeably to the wishes of the General. These things raise suspicions in the minds of men that Theebaw has been the victim of treachery. The king is now interned at Madras. But Burmah has not been pacified. It will take a long time to pacify the country. The Burmese are creating disturbances in many places. The English call these dacoits. There have been fights with these, in which the English troops have invariably gained the victory.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

14. The *Sanjivani*, of the 19th December, says that whenever any country is conquered by the English, the civilians raise a cry that the inhabitants of the country are anxious to become subject to British rule. The idea spreads, and is taken up by the Anglo-Indian press. Similar rumour was raised during the Afghan war, and it has been raised in connection with the Burmese war. The English are trying to make people believe that the Burmese do not want a native Prince. But the readers are already aware that when Theebaw was dragged in a cart drawn by bullocks, a wild cry of lamentation was raised in the city. Recently the native inhabitants of Rangoon at a public meeting resolved to petition Government against annexation. This plainly shows that the sudden outburst of reverence for the English is only imaginary. No sooner does annexation take place, than all high appointments will be

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

monopolized by the English, and clerkships only will be left for the natives. If the Burmese are not anxious to exchange their independence for this condition, they must be great fools. The writer hopes that Government will not be influenced by the representations of these interested Englishmen. Government has several times resolved not to annex territories any more, and the writer will be glad if it sticks to that resolution.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

15. The same paper says that King Theebaw is now a prisoner in the hands of the English, and yet the French Government has sent an ambassador to him. The ambassador has proceeded to Mandalay, though the English Government gave him a hint to return to his own country. The writer thinks that Lord Dufferin will be very popular with the natives of India owing to his firm resolution not to annex Burmah in spite of the representations of Englishmen both in England and in India to the contrary. This intelligence has incensed the merchants, who after endeavouring for a long time brought about the Burmese war, and who are continually crying for the annexation of Burmah. The writer is very glad that good sense has at last prevailed. King Theebaw has been dethroned, but it has not yet been settled who is to succeed him.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

16. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 19th December, says that a prince of the Burmese Royal family should be set upon the vacant throne of Burmah. Several of these princes are now living in India. The writer thinks that the application of the Mengoon Prince should be listened to. Government should not be guided by the advice of the merchants of Rangoon, who favour the annexation of Burmah. Selfishness is apparent in every line of the memorial of the merchants. Such selfish counsels should not be listened to.

NAVA MEDINI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

17. The *Nava Mediní*, of the 19th December, says that King Theebaw is reported to have brought with him jewellery to the value of Rs. 4,00,000 and the value of that brought by the Queen-Mother is said to be Rs. 2,00,000. Rumour has it that the Queen-Mother is to be interned at Mergui. The writer thinks that the King should not be separated from his mother. Government should try to make his last days comfortable to him.

NAVA MEDINI.

18. The same paper says that the Liberal papers in England advocate the annexation of Burmah. The fate of Burmah now hangs on the determination of Lord Dufferin. The Burmese Princes are laying their claims to the Burmese throne because they have heard that the English will not annex the country. The writer thinks that the Mengoon Prince is the ablest man to succeed to the throne. Colonel Sladen has interviewed the high priest of Burmah. The high priest was accompanied by 200 priests of the Buddhist faith. After a long conversation, the priest has asked the Burmese people to be friendly to the English, and he has given them to understand that the fear of interference with their religion is groundless.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

19. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 20th December, says that the way in which King Theebaw has been treated by the haughty English officer has greatly displeased it. When he was sent to Madras no arrangement was made for his comfort and convenience. He was placed in a second class compartment because all the cabins were full. In the matter of food, too, he was treated like a common prisoner. If Theebaw complained to the Captain, the Captain did not pay much attention to him. The fair fame of the English Government is tarnished by the conduct of these inhuman officers.

The merchants thought that Burmah would be annexed and that they would be able to get large profits in their Burmese trade. But they have been disappointed. Lord Dufferin has resolved that there will be a chief political officer in Burmah, and that the Burmese Council will administer the affairs of the country under his supervision.

20. The same paper says that in choosing the successor of King Theebaw the Government should consider the question of right according to the

Burmah.

Burmese Code of Law. It should also consider the character, the popularity, and the education of the Prince who is to be chosen. If Government is determined not to deprive Burmah of its independence, why should it withhold all powers from the king who may be selected? This will make Burmah neither independent nor a tributary state. Its condition will be even worse than that of a native state, for in native states Government does not interfere in the internal administration; while the internal administration of Burmah will be placed entirely in the hands of the English officers stationed at Mandalay. The writer thinks that an able prince should be chosen as king, and that he should be entrusted with the entire administration of the country.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

21. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 20th December, says that the English have resolved to place a native

The successor of Theebaw.

prince on the Burmese throne, and now the question is, who is to be the successor of King Theebaw. The writer thinks that the Burmese law favours the claims of the Mengoon prince, whose accession would please the Burmese people. He has lived long under the English and has understood the merits of a liberal Government. The few petitions he made to Lord Ripon showed that he would make an excellent ruler if he ever came to the throne. He has also learnt much from his association with the French. He should therefore be set upon the throne of Burmah.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

22. The *Som Prákásh*, of the 21st December, referring to those who ridicule Theebaw for doing acts inconsistent with the Buddhist religion, says that perhaps

Burmah.

all Christians are like Christ, and do not commit a single cruel act. Perhaps the English merchants of Rangoon have done a very Christian act by recommending the annexation of Burmah. Human imagination cannot conceive of a greater cruelty than that of depriving a whole nation of its independence. Perhaps Theebaw never did a more cruel act than that.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

23. The same paper says that the poor Burmese are suffering much inconvenience owing to the English Government's refusal to accept the current coin of

Burmah.

the realm. The writer hopes that Government will accept that coin for some time longer. The English profess that they have gone to Burmah for saving the Burmese people from oppression. They should not now increase the sufferings of the people. Some acts of the English show that they are unable to free themselves from selfishness.

SOM PRAKASH .

24. The same paper says that from the English Government's placing complete confidence in Tinedah Mengyee, who is the author of all disorders in

Burmah.

Burmah, and at whose advice Europeans were massacred in Mandalay, it can be easily imagined in what dreadful situation the Burmese now are. Perhaps those persons who did things unpleasant to the English Government at his instigation will now be punished for those things at his advice. It is a matter of regret that selfishness blinds Englishmen to all considerations of justice. Now perhaps Tinedah will be painted in other colours.

SOM PRAKASH.

25. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 21st December, says that annexation of Upper Burmah will bring the British Government all the advantages for

Burmah.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

which the English have hitherto resorted to measures of territorial annexation. There were, however, so long two objections to this course. But these have now been removed. France will shortly abandon Tonquin, and China is hostile to Russia. Removal of the fear of France as well as of China now makes the task of occupying Upper Burmah light.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

26. The *Samaya*, of the 21st December, says that the results of the general election have made the Viceroy very anxious. He is holding deep consultations

The Burmese question.
as to whether Burmah is to be annexed or a native prince set up on its throne. Theebaw's fate seems to be sealed. He is to be pensioned off. The writer advises Government to restore Theebaw to his kingdom after teaching him how to govern the country, and also after making suitable arrangements with him. If this course is followed, Theebaw is sure to become as great a well-wisher of the English Government as any other native prince. This arrangement will please the natives both of India and Burmah, relieve the Viceroy of his anxieties, and make the sending of troops wherever necessary possible. But the English perhaps will not care to follow this course.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

27. The *Bangabasi*, of the 19th December, in noticing a case of dacoity at Chinsura, says that the local police has shown laudable anxiety to arrest the dacoits, and it has been successful to a great extent. The police have arrested five dacoits. Three of them have made their confession before the Magistrate, and two have been identified by the mistress of the house in which the dacoity took place, her maid-servant and her eldest son. The Inspector, Babu Rohini Kumar Basu, the Sub-Inspector, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerjee, and the Town Inspector, Mahomed Issac Khan, have done all that lay in their power. The writer is very glad to see that these men are doing their duty to arrest the offenders.

(b)—Working of the courts.

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 11th, 1885.

28. The *Pratikar*, of the 11th December, is sorry to hear that Mr. Gupta has been retransferred to Calcutta. During his incumbency as Officiating District Judge of Moorshedabad he was universally respected in the district.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

29. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 17th December, says that Sir Alfred Lyall is, like Sir Rivers Thompson, a flower of the civilians. He too supports the cause of civilians. The High Court found Mr. Laidman guilty, and Mr. Laidman went home disgraced. Some obsequious natives and some Englishmen of Mussoorie applied to Sir Alfred to pardon Mr. Laidman, on the strength of which application Sir Alfred published a resolution on the case of Mr. Laidman. In his opinion Mr. Laidman is perfectly innocent. The case was tried by twelve jurors, and the Chief Justice based his judgment on the verdict of the jury. But Sir Alfred says that the case is an instance of the failure of justice. The writer does not understand what power Sir Alfred has to interfere with the judgment of the High Court. The rulers become blind when supporting the cause of a civilian. How could Sir Alfred know that the charges brought against Mr. Laidman by Captain Hearsey were all false? Mr. Laidman has admitted that he was in the habit of abusing natives. How can the charges brought by the Captain be false then? If the rulers do justice in this way people are sure to be satisfied with the Government indeed.

30. The *Surabhi* and *Patáka*, of the 17th December, referring to the

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

The Judge of Moinpuri and the Allahabad High Court.

acquittal on appeal by the Allahabad High Court of one Rosan Singh, who had been sentenced to death for the alleged murder of a woman by the Judge of Moinpuri, says that the Judge has been taught a lesson by the High Court. Though the Judge sentenced the accused to death against the opinion of the assessors, he did not keep any record of the assessors' award, though the law requires that such record should be kept under the above circumstances. This is very strange. Will not Government notice these things? Will it entrust such men with the task of protection of life and property of persons merely because of its desire to provide for these worthless officials?

31. The *Bangabási*, of the 19th December, hears that Babu Kedar

BANGABASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

Mr. Anderson and Babu Kedar Nath Basu.

Nath Basu has been made over to the criminal Court for threatening Babu Sibkrishna Chowdri. Rumour has it that Babu Sibkrishna has not instituted the case, and is not willing to come forward as a witness. So the case has been instituted without a complainant. People say that Babu Kedar Nath exposed the conduct of the Magistrate during the flood, and so the Magistrate wants to wreak his vengeance on him. So the Magistrate is the complainant in this case. If the case is proceeded with, and the Magistrate is compelled to give evidence, many curious things will come to the notice of the public.

32. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 21st December, says that Sir Alfred

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

Sir Alfred Lyall and Mr. Laidman's case.

Lyall, by saying that the charges brought against Mr. Laidman were false, and by thus hinting that the Allahabad High Court has done great injustice to Mr. Laidman, has committed a very wrong act. He will now perhaps say that the charge of abusing parties and witnesses, which Mr. Laidman has himself admitted, is false.

33. The *Navaribhákár*, of the 21st December, says that Babu Kedar

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

The case brought by Mr. Anderson against Babu Kedar Nath Bose and the Criminal Procedure Code.

Nath Bose wrote in newspapers about the negligence shown by Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate of Berhampore, to relieve the distress in Khargram. Many were surprised that Mr. Anderson had not up to this time punished Kedar Babu for this piece of impertinence. But now Mr. Anderson has issued a warrant against Kedar Babu for writing a threatening letter to Babu Sibkrishna Chowdhry, zemindar of Bhagirathpore, though Babu Sibkrishna is neither the complainant nor even a witness in the case. This is very strange. Mr. Anderson must have issued the warrant, not under any power conferred upon him by law, but under his own authority. The writer will make only one remark in connection with this case. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin, who has not yet obtained time to examine the rigour of the Indian Criminal Law, will now make time to examine it.

34. The same paper learns from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Sir Alfred Lyall and the Allahabad High Court's decision in Mr. Laidman's case.

Sir Alfred Lyall, far from censuring Mr. Laidman, has indirectly made reflections against the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, who gave a decision in the case of Laidman *versus* Hearsey against Mr. Laidman. The writer has heard of many instances of civilian oppression, but he cannot believe that Sir Alfred has ventured to insult the High Court. Sir Alfred Lyall has placed more faith in the got-up petition singing the praises of Mr. Laidman signed by several natives than in the evidence taken by the Chief Justice. Sir Alfred Lyall has slightly censured Mr. Laidman for his abusing parties and

witnesses in his Court, but he has expressed regret that justice has not been done to Mr. Laidman by the High Court. What can be more insulting to the Allahabad High Court than this? The writer desires that not only the Allahabad High Court, but the whole country, should protest against such conduct.

(d)—Education.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

35. The *Sādhārānī*, of the 20th December, says that after the abolition of Rijupatha, Part III, as the Text-book in Sanskrit for the Entrance Examination, which had been the text-book for that examination since the introduction of Sanskrit study into the University, authors were encouraged to compile text-books, and many good Sanskrit text-books were prepared. The writer is sorry that the University has now itself prepared a Sanskrit text-book, though many good text-books suitable for the examination are extant, and that it has shown greed of money by printing the book itself.

Printing of the Sanskrit Text-book for the Entrance Examination by the Syndicate.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

36. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 20th December, says that Mahomedans constitute half the population of Bengal, and the country can make no progress unless these are educated properly. But the Mahomedan community seem to have lost all their vitality. They blame Government for all their misfortunes. At the recent examinations of the University the number of successful Mahomedan students was very small indeed. The Education Commission recommended special grants for Mahomedan schools, but the Government could not act up to their recommendation owing to want of funds. But it has appointed a Committee composed of some of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen to report whether the Mahomedan endowments in the country are properly administered according to the wishes of the donors. The Committee is to submit its report in the course of six months.

Mahomedan education.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

37. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 21st December, referring to the grant of landed property with a yearly income of Rs. 4,070 to the Jagannath College, Dacca, by Babu Kishorilal Roy, zemindar of Belati, says that the people may become free from all uneasiness if zemindars show such liberality.

Grant of land by a zemindar to the Jagannath College, Dacca.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

38. The *Navavibhākar*, of the 21st December, referring to the rule made by the Director of Public Instruction that a boy who wants to be admitted into another school must show the certificate of the head-master of the school which he has left, to the effect that he has paid the schooling fee due from him and that he is of good character, says that, if the Director desires to reform the character of wicked boys who may commit any wicked act in one school and may after that wish to get admitted into another school, his desire will not be fulfilled. If such wicked boys are not to be admitted into another school, their character will not be reformed. If they can be admitted into another school, in that case also their character will not be reformed. As for the leaving of schools without the non-payment of the fee due for the month, in every school a deposit of one month's schooling fee is taken. If a boy leaves a school without the payment of a month's schooling fee, that fee can be realized from the deposit.

Admission of wicked boys of one school into another.

39. Baboo Womesh Chandra Rai, writing from Dewangunge in My-

Baboo Brojendra Kumar Guha,
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mymen-
singh.

mensingh to the *Samaya* of the 21st December,
notices that the Mahomedan inhabitants of
Dewangunge have made a petition to the District

Magistrate and to the Divisional Inspector of Schools, complaining of the
conduct of Baboo Brojendra Kumar Guha, the Deputy Inspector of Schools,
Mymensingh. They represent that since his appointment to Mymensingh the
Baboo has introduced as a text-book into schools and pathshalas *Padyasopan*—
a book written by his brother-in-law, which is full of the description of the
obscene love of Krishna. The price of the book is very high. For the last
three years he has been giving as rewards to schools and pathshalas a book
named *Pathsala Patiganita* compiled by himself. He has made a contrivance
by which he has compelled Sub-Inspectors to select only that book for distri-
bution as a prize-book. The correspondent asks the editor whether he has
ever seen a worse instance of selfishness than this. The *Padyasopan* is a
book of three forms and is printed on the worst possible paper, and its price
has been fixed at three annas.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

40. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 19th December, is opposed to the
amalgamation of the suburbs with Calcutta.

Baboo Surendranath Banerji.

Baboo Surendranath Banerji has hitherto
earned the gratitude of the people by vigorously opposing the amalga-
mations scheme. But the writer is sorry to hear that Mr. Harrison has
convinced him of the usefulness of the amalgamation. It rends the
heart of the writer to think that Baboo Surendranath Banerji should
strike the axe at the root of self-government for the purpose of pleasing Gov-
ernment and becoming an Hon'ble Member of the Legislative Council.

41. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 19th December, says that the Deputy
Magistrate of Ranaghat is the Chairman of
the Santipore Municipality. He is acting
in a very high-handed manner. The Deputy

The Deputy Magistrate of Rana-
ghat.

Baboo has sent away the elderly Vice-Chairman for no fault of his,
and has taken a young man in his place. The Baboo has quarrelled with
the Honorary Secretary of the Municipal School, and the Secretary has
resigned to preserve his self-respect.

42. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 21st December, says that with reference
to the petition of the Commissioners of the
Rajpore Municipality, praying that the meet-

Municipal work on Sundays.

ings of the Commissioners may not be held on Sundays and other holidays,
the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed the opinion that he cannot approve
of the doing of municipal work on Sundays, and that from section 117
of Act III (B.C.) it appears that the Legislature did not intend that
municipal work should be done on Sundays. But the writer says that
when the Legislature has not distinctly prohibited the doing of municipal
work on Sundays, municipal business should be transacted on that day
if the majority of the Commissioners so desire. Other arrangements should
of course be made if any one among the Commissioners is a Christian.
Not only municipal work, but also the work of the Local Boards, will
suffer if work cannot be done on Sundays. No special agitation is
necessary on this erroneous decision of the Lieutenant-Governor. This
erroneous decision will of itself be rectified in course of time.

43. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 21st December, referring to Govern-
ment's attempt to make municipalities agree
to make some arrangements in consideration
of their relief from the police charges,

Government's compelling municipa-
lities to make useful arrangements.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 21st 1885.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

says that Government has the right of instructing the municipalities to do what should be done, but that it is not well to compel them to make sanitary arrangements by force.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 21st, 188 .

44. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 21st December, says that the facts revealed in the judgment given by the High Court in the appeal made by the Manager and Naib of the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan against the order passed by Mr. Currie, the Magistrate of Cuttack, furnish another instance of the dangerous nature of the Criminal law. The judgment proves what an arbitrary exercise of authority Magistrates indulge in with the aid of that law. The writer has repeatedly urged that the people will not be happy so long as the Criminal law is not amended. Under this law the freedom of the Indian people has been placed completely at the mercy of a few officials. The people have not even the right of prosecuting the officials for their tyrannous conduct. But this state of things can no longer be allowed to remain. The people now clearly see the dreadful character of the law. From the decision of the High Court in the above case it appears that the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan purchased an estate named Kujang in Cuttack during the lifetime of her husband out of her own money, and that the estate was registered in her name. The Maharani was in the possession of the estate during the lifetime of the late Maharajah Aftab Chand, who was the adopted son of her husband. Mr. Currie, the Magistrate of Cuttack, refused to allow the manager appointed by the Maharani to go to Kujang at the request of his civilian brother, Mr. Coxhead. According to the common practice Mr. Currie should have summoned the men of both the Dowager Maharani and those of the present managers of the Burdwan estate, and after taking their evidence should have decided to whom the Kujang estate belonged. In common decency at least Mr. Currie should have made such an enquiry. It is also said that the Board of Revenue instructed the Commissioner of Orissa to register the Kujang estate in the name of the managers of the Burdwan estate appointed by the Court of Wards. The writer cannot understand how the Board of Revenue passed such an order without ascertaining by taking evidence to whom the estate belonged. The writer is the more surprised at this, as Mr. Reynolds has reputation for ability and experience. Mr. Currie also instructed the police to see that the tenants did not pay rent to the men of the Dowager Maharani, but to the men of the Court of Wards. This is gross oppression. Can the people enjoy freedom if the officials are so despotic? Can the people repose faith in the love of justice of the English Government after such oppression? The reputation of the English Government is being destroyed owing to defects of the Criminal Procedure Code. The writer requests the Government to amend the Code and the Lieutenant-Governor to punish despotic officials and to try to put an end to such oppression.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

BANGABASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

45. The *Bangabasi*, of the 19th December, says that when the Eastern Bengal Railway came under the direct management of Government, people expected various improvements. But they have been disappointed. Exaction of intermediate class fares from third class passengers has become very frequent. Over and above that the authorities have issued regulations

by which every servant of the Railway, European or native, old or new, will have to sign something like a slavery bond.

46. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 21st December, says that it is sorry that the complaints regarding the management of the Southern Division of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have not been removed even after the transfer of Major Gordon. The number of third class carriages supplied to the trains is so small that from 14 to 15 passengers have to sit in one compartment. For this reason third class passengers have sometimes to get into intermediate class carriages, but excess fare is charged from them on account of this. This is grossly unjust. The windows of almost all third class carriages are uncovered, consequently the passengers have to suffer from cold. Though higher fare is charged from the passengers travelling in intermediate class carriages, they have often to sit together with third class passengers. Only one light is given in one compartment of a carriage. For this the remaining compartments remain completely dark. The rule regarding the providing of separate carriages for native females is not always observed. Much inconvenience has also been caused by the starting of the train which formerly started at 3 P.M. at 1-30 P.M.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

47. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 21st December, referring to the service-contract which is being taken from all officers in the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the effect that they will serve at any station on the Railway, that the Railway authorities will be able to dismiss them at any time by giving them one month's notice, and that they will not be able to claim any bonus or pension, says that the writer thought that such an agreement could be taken only from coolies in Mauritius and Cachar and not from any educated gentleman. The writer cannot understand how Government has allowed the taking of such a contract. If Lord Dufferin's Government has really allowed the taking of such an agreement, the writer will understand that the times are very bad.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

48. The same paper says that since the coming of the Railways under Government management the inconveniences of both the officers and the passengers have increased. A clerk under Mr. Keene, the Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, asked for leave upon hearing that his mother was about to die. But Mr. Keene said that he could not grant him leave without a certificate from the District Magistrate. After this when the intelligence of his mother's death's reached the clerk, who was her only son, he asked for leave to perform his mother's funeral ceremony, but leave was not granted. At last, in order to keep his post, the clerk performed the funeral ceremony at the place where he was, and not having obtained leave for even one day for that purpose could not attend office that day. But upon coming to office he found that his four days' salary had been deducted. The *Bengali* has mentioned an even more oppressive instance. The bedding, &c., of one Babu Tripuracharan Banerjea was thrown out of a first class carriage upon the platform by the station master because an Englishman and his wife could not find accommodation in the carriage. The station master told the Babu that he would send the things afterwards; but he did not do so, and consequently Tripuracharan had to suffer much inconvenience. Tripura Babu complained of this to the railway authorities. But they have decided that it is Tripuracharan who is guilty and not the station master. What is the use of bringing Mr. Keene's conduct to the notice of the authorities after this?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

49. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 21st December, complains that though the people of Jagatnagur pay road cess every year, still the road leading from their village to the Singhoor station is in a scarcely passable condition. The writer prays to the Government for the improvement of the condition of this road.

Want of road at Jagatnagur.

(h)—General.

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 11th, 1885.

50. The *Pratikar*, of the 11th December, says that the Anglo-Indians are again crying for the re-imposition of the Press Act. These will never be satisfied unless the English Government drive the natives into the sea and allow them to settle in India with their families. The policy which the Government is now following will certainly make the proposal of Anglo-Indians agreeable to it. It has forgotten the fact that the natives are its subjects and that they should be kept contented and happy. This makes it probable that the undue demands of Anglo-Indians will be conceded. The rulers should compare the public feeling of the present day with that which prevailed when the Gagging Act was in force. There is no reason as yet to fear and to distrust the natives. They have as yet done nothing for which they should be bound hand and foot.

The re-imposition of the Press Act.

PRATIKAR.

51. The same papers says that the native newspapers are translated for the information of Government. But there is no way of knowing whether they are properly translated. The writer is informed that only 52 or 53 copies of the report are printed. Even high officers of Government cannot see it. The native papers should not remain silent under such circumstances. They should not spare pains to remedy this evil.

The report on native papers.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

52. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 12th December, says that no benefit is produced by the tours of the officials made in a public manner. As previous notice is given of the visit of the officials to a place the subordinate officials collect subscriptions from even those who are incapable in order to decorate the place. Thus when the officials come they find everything in a good condition. The writer recommends that the officials should inspect places in a secret manner.

The tours of the officials.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 15th, 1885.

53. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 15th December, says that many in India hope that the Liberals will come out victorious in the general election. They will certainly be disappointed when they hear of the victory of the Conservatives. The writer does not think that there is much reason to be sorry. The viceroyalty of Lord Lytton during the late Conservative Ministry was displeasing to the natives of India for various reasons. This has made the Conservatives unpopular in India, but Lord Lytton is no longer the Viceroy. The writer does not believe that the Conservatives will ruin India, and that the Liberals will make it happy and prosperous. The two parties in England follow almost the same policy towards India, so there is no reason to be sorry at the defeat, or to be elated at the victory of either. Parliament is the highest tribunal to which the people of India can appeal when they are oppressed. The larger the number of wise and virtuous men in Parliament, the better, no matter whether they be Liberals or Conservatives. But there is one reason why the natives should be afraid. The members of the present Cabinet are criticizing Lord Ripon's policy rather too severely. They disapprove exactly those of his actions which are approved of by the natives. It is therefore apprehended that they will nip

The victory of the Conservatives.

in the bud the good actions of Lord Ripon. But there is one hope. The leaders of political parties criticize the actions of their opponents in connection with the administration of India very severely. But they do not try to reverse the policy of their opponents.

54. The same paper says that the reasons set forth in the memorial for the removal of the Commissioner's office from Burdwan to Hooghly is worthless. The first reason is that a large number of appeals is made to the Commissioner from Hooghly and Midnapore. But the Commissioner's office has not been created for the purpose of being located in the district from which a large number of appeals is filed. It should be located in such a place as to afford the Commissioner facilities to superintend the working of the district officers. The number of appeals in Hooghly may be very large, because if the people get a court near at hand, they generally file such appeals. The people of Midnapore can as easily come to Burdwan as to Hooghly. The expense of coming from Hooghly to Burdwan is only nine annas, but living is cheaper at Burdwan than at Hooghly, and foreigners get better accommodation in Burdwan. The second reason urged in favour of removing the Commissioner's office is that the cost of taking vakils to Burdwan is very high. But the vakils of Burdwan are inferior to the vakils of no district. The third reason is that the people of Culna and Cutwa would like to have the Commissioner's office located either at Hooghly or at Howrah, but, says the writer, the people of these two places do not like that it should be removed from Burdwan, because its location in Burdwan inconveniences them in no way.

55. The *Sahachar*, of the 16th December, referring to the holding of a national congress composed of representatives from all parts of India in Calcutta during the coming Christmas vacation, says that the holding of such a congress shows that a change for the better has come upon India. It is now admitted on all hands that the national life of Indians has become more vigorous than formerly. The writer cannot praise either the head or the heart of those who say that one province of India does not sympathize with another. It is impossible any longer to conceal the fact that a change has come over India. But this national life that has been infused in Indians is not in the least injurious to the English Government. Every intelligent man has now been obliged to admit that Bengali editors and agitators are not in the least disaffected towards the English Government. There is no longer any fear of a Gagging Act. No one will be able any longer to prevent the political activity and unification of Indians.

56. The *Surabhi* and *Patáká*, of the 17th December, says that the present rate of exchange is sufficiently injurious to India. If the rate increases India will be ruined. Government should devise some means to remedy this evil. But as England is interested in keeping the rate at its present limit, it is very difficult to make Government remedy the evil. The Government of India also derives benefit from the present exchange rates. Government has to purchase a large quantity of silver yearly for making coins, consequently the low price of silver is advantageous to Government. But those who serve under Government are suffering continual loss. It is seen upon calculation that the price of every article is ultimately valued in gold. Those who obtained a salary of Rs. 500 ten years ago obtained in reality 32 *tolas* of gold. But now persons drawing that salary do not obtain more than 25 *tolas* of gold. Consequently they are suffering loss.

57. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 17th December, says that the chief trait of the character of Sir Rivers Thompson is that he hates Bengalis. This comes

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
Dec. 15th, 1885.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 16th, 1885.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

to the notice of the people in whatever he does. At the recent durbar held at Belvedere, when he stood up to make a speech, the native grandees had to stand up while Europeans remained seated. The writer does not know the materials of which Sir Rivers is composed, and he cannot find words to express his indignation at Sir Rivers' making a distinction of race.

URDU GUIDE,
Dec. 16th, 1885.

58. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 18th December, praises Government for making arrangements for the Committee to enquire about the Mussulman religious endowments obtaining assistance from Collectors. The writer recommends that some members of the National Mahomedan Association at whose instance the Committee has been appointed should be taken into the Committee.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

59. The *Sanjivani*, of the 19th December, after giving a brief summary of the case of Mr. Laidman *versus* Captain Hearsey, says that Sir Alfred Lyall has promoted Mr. Laidman to the office of a District and Sessions Judge in spite of the finding of the Allahabad High Court against him. Has all justice fled from the country? An impression is gaining ground that whoever insults the natives of this country is promoted to high offices. Will not Government make an attempt to wipe out such an impression?

SANJIVANI

60. The same paper is incensed against Mr. Bryce, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, for insulting so well-known and universally respected a patriot as Rajah Ram Pal Singh. In an evening party given by Lady Lyall, Rajah Chhatra Pal Sing introduced Rajah Ram Pal Singh to Mr. Bryce. Rajah Ram Pal Singh stretched out his hand in order to shake hands with his new acquaintance, Mr. Bryce; but Mr. Bryce refused to shake hands with him, saying that a journey to England does not entitle a native to shake hands with Europeans. The Rajah turned his back towards the door to show his contempt. The writer does not know how to express his indignation towards this churlish fellow. He refuses to shake hands with Rajah Ram Pal Sing, who can afford to keep four such Bryces as his servants. The writer does not know whether Sir Alfred Lyall will punish Mr. Bryce for insulting Rajah Ram Pal Singh at an evening party given by his wife. But Government should know that the English Government is becoming unpopular with the natives for this sort of conduct on the part of its officers, and that if the English will ever have to leave India, they will have to leave it for the conduct of men like Mr. Bryce.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

61. The *Bangabasi*, of the 19th December, says that the recent Durbar at Belvedere has taught Bengalis three things. First, that blacks and whites cannot be equal. Bengalis have been pushed by the durwans to the seats set apart for blacks. Second, when the Lieutenant-Governor stood on his legs, the Rajahs and the Maharajahs also stood up. The whites only remained seated. A few natives, following the example of the whites, hesitated to stand, and European chopdars made these men stand up. Third, in conferring the title of Rajah on Baboo Pramatha Bhushan Deb Ray of Naldanga, the Lieutenant-Governor said that the title was conferred on him for his encouraging the widow marriage movement. This plainly shows that the proclamation of the Queen is considered as waste paper by rulers like Lord Lytton and Sir Rivers Thompson. By encouraging widow marriage, which is against the precepts of Hindu shastras, does not Government interfere with the Hindu religion? If Baboo Pramatha Bhusan of Naldanga can be made a Rajah for encouraging widow marriage, why should not Bhutnath of Beltalah be made a Rai Bahadur for encouraging the use of beef and pork?

62. The same paper says that Babu Bhupal Chandra Basu, an agricultural scholar of the Government of Bengal, has returned to India after passing the final examinations in the Cirencester College and completing his studies in Belgium and in France. What is the Government to do with him? Already there are two agricultural scholars who are without employment.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

63. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 19th December, says that educated natives have become an eyesore to a section of Anglo-Indians, and newspapers which are the organs of this section are abusing natives unjustly. They charge the educated natives and the native papers with disloyalty. But this charge is completely groundless. Is it prudent to cry these down as disloyal? From the time the natives have commenced to express themselves rather freely on political matters they have become an object of displeasure to some so-called friends of India. Following the advice of these Lord Lytton gagged the Native Press. But what was the consequence? Many Foreign Powers, especially Russia, have an eye on India. Russia became bold when the Anglo-Indian newspapers tried their best to prove that the natives were disloyal. Russia thought that to be her best opportunity, and so she knocked at the gates of India and made the rulers of India extremely anxious. But Russia soon found out her mistake. Anglo-Indians are opening old sores afresh. This is sure to make Russia suspicious. Any injury done to natives may benefit some persons or others, but it will not benefit Government. It is a matter of great regret that Government does not understand that its interests and those of the natives are identical. Those who charge natives with disloyalty do not understand their character. If the natives were disloyal, they would suppress facts and write those things only which would please Europeans. But that sort of writing does not become friends and loyal subjects of Government. The object of the newspaper press is to inform Government of the exact state of things in the country. If any newspaper fails to do this, its name ought to be struck off from the list of newspapers. The natives editors point out both the merits and the shortcomings of Government. There is no reason why Government should be displeased with them. Can it assert that its officers are never at fault? If their shortcomings are pointed out by the native papers, should they be branded with disloyalty? The writer prays Government to remember that he who points out shortcomings in a grave tone is a friend.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

64. The same paper notices that distinction of race was made on the occasion of a recent Durbar held at Belvedere for distribution of honours. The blacks had to stand up when titles were granted. This rule did not apply to whites. Should gentlemen go to a place where people are invited to be insulted?

BHARAT BASI.

65. The same paper hears that Mr. B. L. Gupta has rejoined his appointment as permanent Presidency Magistrate. But rumour has it that he will soon be made a permanent Judge. In that case, Mr. K. M. Chatterji should be made Presidency Magistrate in his place. The appointment of a distinguished lawyer like Mr. Chatterji will please the people of Calcutta greatly.

BHARAT BASI.

66. The same paper is sorry to hear that Baboo Kalinath Mitra will be made a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. The Baboo was formerly an independent Commissioner, but his character seems to have changed. He is supporting

BHARAT BASI.

the Lieutenant-Governor in his action in connection with the amalgamation of the suburbs with Calcutta.

AL PUNCH,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

67. *Al Punch*, of the 19th November, gives a cartoon in which the visit of a Magistrate to the mofussil is represented. The picture of a camp is given in which sahibs and their ladies are represented as assembling. Provisions, goats and fowl are shown as being carried to the Magistrate's camp. A person is represented as driving away the people who are coming to ask for the price of the provisions taken from them. The letter-press characterizes the scene as the plunder of innocent people.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

68. The *Sádháraní*, of the 20th December, says that race animosity is a characteristic feature of the English, and it has developed their patriotism. The English not only regard Indians, but also equally powerful and even more civilized nations than themselves with a feeling of hatred. The English and the French have been hostile to each other for a long time. The name of "Yankee," given to the Americans by the English, shows that they hate the Americans also. Proofs of Englishmen's hostility towards Indians are found at every step. A native, however respectable he may be, if he travels in the same railway carriage with an Englishman, must meet with rude treatment. In levees and durbars, Englishmen and natives are differently treated. If any one says, after the Ilbert Bill agitation, that Englishmen are not inspired by race animosity towards natives, he will simply excite laughter. But this race animosity of Englishmen towards Indians is calculated to increase the patriotism of the latter. Race animosity is indispensable to the growth of patriotism.

SADHARANI.

69. The same paper says that if the Liberals can come into power by securing the support of the Parnellites, India will be benefited. The Parnellites are likely to sympathize with Indians. The Liberals also are likely to adopt a liberal policy towards Indians in accordance with their noble principles. If these two parties combine, India is likely to be benefited.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

70. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 20th December, says that the late Baboo Kristo Das Pal called the Coolie Emigration Act a slavery law. The coolies of the Assam tea gardens are no better than slaves. They have been deprived of the little freedom they had by the passing of this Act. It has become absolutely necessary to put a stop to the oppression practised on the coolies in Assam. Inhuman cruelties are practised in broad daylight, and the offenders are but very slightly punished. Apart from hurts and bodily injuries, murders and violation of chastity have grown to be matters of frequent occurrence. Many are strongly under the impression that the coolie sardars often induce, by throwing many temptations in their way, females of respectable family and simple-hearted villagers to enlist as coolies. A powerful association should be formed to help the coolies in distress, and also to enquire into their condition.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

71. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 21st December, says that a correspondent of the *Statesman* has said that native zemindars have to spend large sums of money for obtaining titles. It is said that the late Maharajah of Burdwan had to spend four lakhs of rupees for that purpose, of which the largest portion was spent in bribing the officials. If all this is true, the titles will soon lose their value, if such corrupt officials are not properly punished after due enquiry.

72. The same paper says that Captain Hearsey has written in newspapers that the zemindars of Arnside have been reduced to extremities owing to Government having deprived them of their properties. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will soon attend to this matter. The administration of the North-Western Provinces is becoming unsatisfactory like that of Bengal. It is a matter of regret that stains are being cast upon the character of the English Government owing to the fault of shortsighted rulers.

SOM PRABHU,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

73. The *Navaribhakar*, of the 21st December, in an article commenting upon the efforts made by Government to prevent deaths from attacks of wild beasts and from diseases, says that the money which was paid as reward last year for the destruction of wild beasts was not sufficient. Government is not unwilling to spend more money. It only does not get more men for the purpose of killing wild beasts. Lord Dufferin has expressed the desire that in this matter the officials should show an alacrity equal to that of Mr. Kennedy, the Magistrate of Gorukhpore, owing to whose zeal in the matter the number of snakes killed last year exceeded the number killed the year before by 4,215. The reason why more men do not engage in killing wild beasts is that the reward for that act is not sufficient to induce men to run the risk of danger, and that the reward is not promptly paid to them. Both these defects should be remedied. But wild beasts cannot be destroyed by the agency of professional *shikaries* alone. If house-holders obtain arms, love of life may induce them to themselves kill wild beasts. But the Arms Act prevents householders from doing so. The writer thanks Lord Dufferin for directing that licenses for using arms should be freely granted for the purpose of killing wild beasts. The writer recommends that Lord Dufferin should direct the remission of license fees at least in those places which are infested by wild beasts. The interruption of business which occurs for the purpose of obtaining arms and licenses is sufficient inconvenience to labouring people. They cannot pay money in addition to that. Government did not make any special efforts to promote sanitation last year. Nothing has been done beyond the inspection of several places by the officers of the Sanitary Department. The Officiating Sanitary Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Ghose, has admitted, after inspecting several places in Midnapore, that diseases prevail if watercourses are blocked up. Government has admitted this view, but it has taken no steps to remedy this evil. When more than nine lakhs of men die annually in Bengal alone, and crores of people are lying half-dead from fever, should not Government show some activity in this matter?

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

74. The same paper says that ever since his arrival into India, Lord Dufferin has been occupied with pressing questions of foreign policy. But he has now become comparatively free from anxieties connected with those questions. He has now obtained time to devote his attention to internal affairs. He has promised to do so. On his way from Simla he has indicated his desire to do so in some places. He has said that in the matter of the introduction of Self-Government he will follow the policy of Lord Ripon. But natives themselves, too, should not sit silent now. An universal agitation should be set on foot in the country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Lord Dufferin's policy.

Patriká of the 21st December:—

Whatever disappointment Lord Dufferin's public acts in this country may have caused to the people, they have not yet become completely despondent. His Excellency, it is probable, may have decided upon applying

75. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar*

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

the policy of his administration to the following four classes of questions, (1st)—The defence of India from external enemies ; (2nd)—the subjugation or conciliation of neighbouring States which are not on friendly terms with the British Government ; (3rd)—the conciliation of the independent, allied, and feudatory chiefs of India ; and (4th)—the internal administration of the country. As regards the first-mentioned matter, his policy has become in a manner successful. The dispute with Russia about the Afghan frontier has been practically settled. He has met with equal success in his efforts in connection with the second question. Of the independent kingdoms in the neighbourhood of India, he has secured the friendship of Afghanistan. Indeed, the Ameer has become so much attached to the British Government that English officials have been entrusted with the task of defending Herat, a place which was hitherto perfectly inaccessible to them. King Theebaw, who disregarded the British Government and sought to cultivate friendly relations with European powers, has been dethroned and made a captive. Lord Dufferin has further endeavoured to secure the attachment of the Native Princes of India. For this purpose he has visited almost all the Native Princes and treated them with courtesy. The people of India have not yet found any proofs of the policy he may follow in connection with the internal administration of the country. Now that Lord Dufferin has either subjugated or conciliated powerful external enemies and neighbouring States, it is perfectly open to him to assume either a generous or an unfavourable attitude towards the people of this country. He may think that when the advance of Russia has been checked and Native Princes of India and rulers of neighbouring countries have been either put down or conciliated, the British Indian Empire has no other enemy to dread, and so it is perfectly immaterial whether the administration of India is carried on agreeably to the wishes of the people or otherwise. But he may as well think differently. The treaty with Russia regarding the Afghan frontier may be set at naught in a moment, the Ameer may at any time desert to Russia, the occupation of Upper Burmah may cause fresh difficulties, and Native Princes will not probably be conciliated by mere sweet words. Lord Dufferin is aware of all this, and so he cannot but feel that the policy by the adoption of which he has now brought security to India may at any time prove abortive, and that the permanent security of the Indian Empire will not be obtained until England can sincerely trust the people of this country. But if His Excellency be a follower of the policy which aims more at obtaining temporary advantages in the present than permanent benefits in the future, he will not probably seek to make the people of India attached to British rule, because if he does so, he will in all likelihood incur the displeasure of Anglo-Indians and Englishmen alike. That this will be the case may be easily inferred from the fate of Lord Ripon, and that of those friends of India who stood as candidates for the recent parliamentary elections. Lord Dufferin, it is probable, will not be able to decide upon the course he should follow until the result of the parliamentary elections is made known and the new ministry is formed, because his line of action will have to be shaped according to the wishes of the party which may return to power. If His Excellency thinks of the straitened condition of the exchequer caused by the line of policy which he has favoured, the stoppage of works of public utility, the disappearance of the Famine Insurance Fund and the distress of the people, he will come to see that if the wishes of the people were at all to be consulted, the existing policy must be discontinued. This, however, he cannot possibly do. But he may equally follow an opposite line of policy, disregard Anglo-Indian opinion and seek to strengthen the British Indian empire by securing the attachment of its people.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

76. The same paper says that a large number of natives desire the return of the Liberals to power. This is because most Englishmen in India are Conservatives, and further because it is believed that with the return of the Liberals to power Lord Ripon will become Secretary of State for India. Lord Lytton's oppressive rule has also led the natives to regard the Conservatives with fear. The editor, however, believes that to the people of India Liberal and Conservative are all the same. So long as the people do not learn to be self-reliant, their miseries will not end. The Liberals indulge in sweet words and prevent Indians from seeing their motives. The Conservatives are outspoken. It is the policy of the Liberals to keep Indians somehow alive. The Conservatives mind their own interest only, and do not care whether Indians are dead or alive. Under the Liberal policy the people of India will remain for ever in a moribund condition. If the Conservatives remain in power, Indians will either die or revive. Many will probably prefer death to a lasting moribund condition.

77. The same paper says that if, according to the suggestion of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a number of English troops are made to defeat a number of imaginary Russian troops at the forthcoming Camp of Exercise at Umballa, the spectacle may prove gratifying to Englishmen hostile to Russia, but it can only have the effect of confirming the impression which exists in the minds of the people of India to the effect that in point of strength Russians are superior to Englishmen. When the Russians in Central Asia showed a similar fete and made a number of imaginary English troops undergo defeat at the hands of some Russian soldiers, the spectacle was regarded much in the light of a real occurrence, because the fighting at Panjdeh had just occurred and the memory of the cowardly flight of General Lumsden was yet very fresh. Until therefore the English can defeat Russians in real battle, such manoeuvres as that proposed by the *Civil and Military Gazette* will only provoke ridicule.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

78. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 21st December, complains that the reduction of the establishment of the sub-post office at Chowgacha has put the local public to great inconvenience. The post-master now gets only Rs. 5 a month, and he is also a teacher of the local school which is situated at a great distance from the post office. He comes to the post office before 10 A.M. and after 4 P.M. This causes great inconvenience. The income of the post office is between Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 per month. Then, why has the post-master's pay been reduced?

SAMAYA,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

79. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 19th December, says that all native newspapers unanimously declare the necessity that has arisen of amending the Coolie Emigration Act, but it is doubtful whether any amendment is likely to be made during the incumbency of the present Lieutenant-Governor, who abused the late Baboo Kristo Das Pal in connection with the passing of this Act. The Baboo called this Act a slavery law. Every one should unite and make an effort to save the helpless coolies from utter ruin.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

80. The same paper asks its readers whether they know Baboo Kumar Baikanta Nath De. The writer knows very little about him, except that he is a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and that he gave a grand feast to the Lieutenant-Governor while in Orissa. His term of office has

BHARAT BASI.

expired, and he is very anxious to get himself re-appointed. The *Englishman*, who never likes natives, would be glad to find him "Hon'ble" once more. There is some secret meaning in this advocacy of the *Englishman*. It is no wonder that the *Hindoo Patriot*, the organ of the British Indian Association, should be anxious to see Baikanta Baboo re-appointed. The writer asks Baikanta Baboo why he is anxious to become a member of the Legislative Council once more. Has he done anything during his first incumbency? Had he been a Kristo Das Pal, the writer would have been anxious to see him re-appointed. Are there no men in the country? Why does the Baboo thus want to get re-appointed? The writer advises the Baboo to retire, otherwise the Lieutenant-Governor will be placed between the two horns of a dilemma. Baikanta Baboo's feast has not as yet been even properly digested by the Lieutenant-Governor, and so he cannot help complying with the request of the Baboo, while the native papers are crying against his re-appointment. Under such circumstances, unless Baikanta Baboo relieves the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor's case is hopeless. The writer has heard much in favour of Baboo Baikanta Nath. The Baboo can make himself useful in various ways. Why does he, then, hanker after the membership of the Legislative Council?

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Dec. 18th, 1885.

81. The *Education Gazette*, of the 18th December, says that Jit Jung, the son of the late Sir Jung Bahadoor, has informed the British Government that

Nepal.
the Ministership of Nepal by right belongs to him, and that Bir Samser Jung has no right to it. He has also promised to the Government that if he becomes Prime Minister, he will allow Government to recruit a large number of Goorkha soldiers in Nepal, and will agree to work under the supervision of an English Resident. If Government agrees to this proposal of Jit Jung, it is sure to be a great gainer; but it should not hear the proposal of a boy. When Bir Samser Jung is so much liked, Government should not interfere with what he does.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

82. The *Sanjivani*, of the 19th December, says that the enemies of Sadek Hossain are still complaining that he is indirectly interfering with the administration of the Bhopal State by secretly giving advice to his wife the Begum. The writer thinks that these will not be satisfied until they succeed in separating the Begum from her husband, who is trying to set up an agitation in England to get the wrongs done to him remedied. The writer does not know where the matter will end. Many Englishmen asserted that the Begum did not like her husband. The writer would like to know what they will now say.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

83. The *Som Prakash*, of the 21st December, referring to the offer of Jeet Jung of Nepal, that he will supply the English Government with any number of Goorkha troops it may require if it helps him to obtain the post of Prime Minister, says that the English Government's reputation has become so widespread that offers of bribe are coming from all sides. Jeet Jung has also said that he is ready to surrender Nepal to the English. The writer is sorry that the son of Jung Bahadoor is ready to destroy the independence of his country in this cowardly manner. The applicant for the Burmese throne has made almost a similar offer.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

84. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 21st December, says that the English Government has not been able to satisfy either Scindhia or the Native Princes

Rendition of the Gwalior fort.

at large by the manner in which it has restored the Gwalior fort after occupying it for 27 years. As Scindhia will have to pay 15 lakhs of rupees as well as surrender the Jhansi fort to the British Government, and as he will also probably have to pay it 18 lakhs of rupees a year as formerly, he will not think that any justice has been done to him. He may not also unnaturally think that the English have restored the fort to him, not owing to considerations of justice, but merely because they can no longer afford to station troops in that fort.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

85. The *Pratikár*, of the 11th December, says that Government spends large sums of money in other matters, but it is always stingy in the matter of giving relief to people in distress. It can increase the pay and the allowances of European officers and of European soldiers, but it thinks that the empire will be in danger for want of money if it pays a pice to a person suffering from the effects of famine or disease. The native newspapers are regarded as enemies of the State, because they criticize rather severely the action of Government in these matters. But as long as they have the least vitality left in them, they will never be able to support injustice. They may become an object of hatred by proclaiming the merits as well as the shortcomings of Government, but they will not be an object of hatred to the highest of all Governments. The distress was very great in Nuddea during the recent floods. It was represented to Government that the ryots of Nuddea were the poorest, and that relief should be granted to them till the end of the month of Chaitra. The Government gave some work to the able-bodied paupers, who received wages at the rate of nine pies or an anna, and gave one powa of rice to women, and gave them one or two pice as remuneration for their labour. These measures were quite inadequate inasmuch as the distress was intense. Poor people worked the whole day, and then got only four pice with which they had to support their whole family. But even this meagre relief is no longer given. The poor people have exhausted *arum*, *ghenchu* and vegetable leaves of all sorts. They have now grown quite helpless. Will Government make no arrangement for saving lives?

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 11th, 1885.

86. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 19th December, says that he visited the northern section of the Trihatta thana and the Karimpur thana. He went first of all to the Mahomedan village Jitpore, where the majority of the people were suffering from scarcity. He went in the evening, and so he had an opportunity to know what the people had eaten that day and what they would eat that evening. He found that in many families the male members had gone to distant places in search of work, and that the female members were living on wild *arum*, oat plant, and bread of *ghanchu*. This sort of unsubstantial food has made their children extremely ugly-looking and sickly. The relief officers belonging to the Theosophical Society are helping about 800 men in forty villages, and have thus saved many lives by well-timed assistance; but as the majority of the people in this village are in distress, they could not do much for them. The writer gave some relief to two families at Serampore, and passed on to the large village of Mirgi largely inhabited by Mahomedans. Everywhere the Mahomedans are in great distress. During the last three years, the yield of their fields has been very scanty owing to the scarcity of rain, and this year the floods have completely destroyed the *aus* crop. The floods have impoverished the people as well as the *mahajans*. The Mahomedans do not betake themselves to any other than agricultural work, and so they are in great distress. The writer passed on through Khanjepore, where great distress

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

exists, to Jainabad, which is largely inhabited by Mahomedans. One Sujan Shaik of this village has gone to a distant place in search of work, and his daughters and three sons are living in a thatchless hut in the midst of a field without almost any clothing. The writer gave them something to get their hut repaired, and also gave some donation to some other families who were in great distress. At Goash the gentlemen of the locality informed the writer that unless the rain fell in a short time the people would be in great distress by the end of *Pous*. At Patkabari in Moorshedabad the distress exists to such an extent that the writer could not help making arrangements for relief. He found many families in the village lean and thin and almost in a moribund condition. The prospects of the *moog* crop in other villages is good; but in unfortunate Patkabari there is neither *moog* crop nor *kalai* crop, and so the people are in great distress. From Patkabari the writer passed on to Nowada, Mirjapur, Sibnagore, Mamudpur, and Chandipur, the condition of which villages is more or less like that of Patkabari. The Magistrate of Moorshedabad does not take notice of the condition of these villages, and perhaps he does not think it necessary to look to their condition. He does not think it necessary to come to this part of the country, lest the distress of the people should force itself upon his notice, and prove his statements to be false. The *zid* of European Magistrates is very terrible. This is evidenced by numerous instances in various parts of the country. How beautifully are they administering the country by taking charge of the lives of Indian subjects and by constituting themselves their friends in distress!

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

87. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 17th December, wishes success to the scheme for supplying female medical aid to native women set on foot by the Countess of Dufferin, but remarks that it is a matter of great regret that the wealthy men of India do not generally pay large sums unless it be for pleasing Government.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

88. The *Sanjivani*, of the 19th December, says that a branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to native women was established in Bengal on Thursday last. Lady Dufferin has by undertaking this good work become an object of reverence and respect of everyone. The Bengal Branch of the Association is likely to produce good results very soon. Already the collections amount to Rs. 28,000.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

89. The *Bhārat Rāsi*, of the 19th December, is very glad to hear of the prosperous condition of the Countess of Dufferin's fund. The object of the fund is a noble one and has the sympathy of everyone. But people will hesitate to support the movement until they come to know the way in which the fund is to be administered, the gentlemen who will be its administrators, and so on. Many are afraid that the fund will fall into the hands of christian missionaries, but their fear is groundless, because the Viceroy has declared that it will not be the capital of any religious sect. But people will have no confidence in the movement until they know how it is to be administered.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

90. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 21st December, says that there can be no doubt that much inconvenience is being felt from the absence of female doctors in Medical training of Indian women.

India. Women of respectable families do not consent to undergo medical examination by male doctors. Efforts should now be made by everybody to supply the want of female doctors. The proposal of Dr. Francis that a hospital should be attached to each of the charitable dispensaries where instruction should be given to women by Civil and Assistant Surgeons in the treatment of diseases of women and children is the best. But the outcome of Lady Dufferin's scheme should be watched before making any recommendation upon the subject. The writer eagerly waits to see the results of the Fund.

URIYA PAPERS.

91. The *Samvād Bāhikā* deeply regrets the transfer of Baboo Becharam Nandi, late Head Master of Balasore Zillah School to Monghyr. He was, in its opinion, useful to the Balasore community in more ways than one.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Dec. 10th, 1885.

92. The *Sebaka* finds that as the steamers working on the Chandbally and Bhuddruck lines do not reach Cuttack at an exact hour, gentlemen having goods or friends on board the steamers are kept waiting on the river bank for long periods. This inconvenience has become so great as to become a positive evil. It therefore suggests that the Irrigation Department at Cuttack should take the trouble of firing a gun just as the steamers enter the Mohanuddy river, and recover the charges thus incurred from their proprietors along with the toll charges.

SEBAKA,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

93. Considering the large number of emigrants that go out of India into different parts of the globe every year, the same paper is of opinion that some steps should be taken to associate their sympathies with their mother land, which they are compelled to leave owing to their needy circumstances. This is necessary, it remarks, as the emigrants, if they never return home, may on future occasions be useful to their mother-country in some way or other.

SEBAKA.

94. Referring to the reply of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the address of the people of Puri, the same paper sides with Government and remarks that a portion of the income of Jagannath, who will no doubt be benefited by a supply of good water and construction of good drains, should be devoted to such purposes without demur.

SEBAKA,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

95. Having concluded a detailed description of the tour of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Orissa the same paper goes on to observe that His Honor must have found the people of Orissa to be very loyal, and that, as a return for their loyalty, His Honor ought to do some material good to the people of that province before the reins of power are taken out of his hands.

SEBAKA.

96. The *Utkal Dipikā* does not at all approve of the proposal regarding the transfer of the Commissioner's office in the Cuttack town to the building in which the Judge's office is located in that town and *vice versa*. This proposal, if carried out, will increase the discomfort of the public, though it may prove convenient to the Commissioner and the Judge, each of whom will find his office nearer his house, in case effect be given to the proposal under consideration.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 12th, 1885.

97. Referring to the disposal of Upper Burmah, which is now in the hands of the Government of India, the same paper advises Government not to annex the country, but to make it over to some competent prince of the Royal family of Burmah, who may be treated as a vassal to the crown of Her Majesty the Empress of India.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 26th December 1885.

